

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH:

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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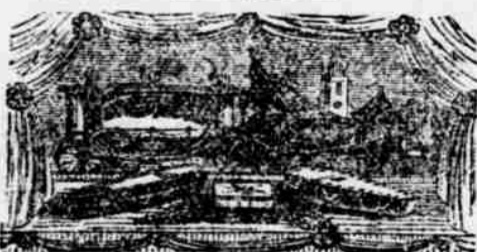
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"One of the latest fashion items," the Peoria Journal says, "is to the effect that the bonnet of the season is full of character. This will be refreshing news for the husband and father who has squandered a \$20 bill for a forty-cent collection of ribbons, tuzz and beads for a female's head-gear and finds that he has 'blown in' the other \$19.60 for character—an article which he has already a large stock on hand that he would be glad to dispose of at half the milliner's rates. There is, however, a compensation for every misery, and in this case the victim will be assured that his wife bears a high character when dressed for church."

Mrs. George Brown, the wife of the Baltimore banker, is the niece of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and she is said to possess in a small degree the qualities which have made Mrs. Stanton famous. At a recent ladies' dinner party Mrs. Brown's guests were not a little shocked and mortified when, at the end of the dinner, the servant gravely presented an open box of cigars to each lady in turn. Mrs. Brown was the first to decline. Mrs. Brown's husband, Mr. Brown, but Mrs. Brown, embarrassed but firm, still refused. "Will you force me to take the initiative?" asked Mrs. Brown. "Then give me a match." The match was handed her; she struck it, and lighted the cigar; a paper was burned off, and then she broke it in half—it was chocolate!

A Washington correspondent of the New York World encountered a nice old lady who talked delightfully about the mother of Senator Bayard. "She was the prettiest creature in the world, and Mr. Clay admired her beyond everything. One night at a White House reception Mrs. Bayard was on Mr. Clay's arm, and the young daughter of an old friend of Mr. Clay's came up to them. 'What do you think?' said Mr. Clay, pinching the girl's ear. 'This naughty child refused to kiss me today.' 'What a simpleton!' said Mrs. Bayard. Miss Malapert burst out laughing. Mr. Clay smiled, the surrounding circle caught the infection, and Mrs. Bayard dropped the great man's arm and flew out of the room covered with blushes and confusion."

Said a woman lecturer in Chicago, recently: "Trousers positively excite my wrath, they are so outrageously ugly. Take a pair and hang them up anywhere—on a nail, the back of a chair. What mean, contemptible looking things they are! Look at those long, helpless, dangling legs! One almost expects to see them run off with themselves to hide their conscious ugliness. Of course they are soiled and slovenly. They must be clean, and they are too tight to be held up like our poor, much abused skirts, and quite long enough, when the streets are wet, to receive all the muddy, flying drops of the boot heels. Indeed, so little respect have men themselves for this detestable garment, that I have more than once seen them rub out the accumulation of dust with a blacking brush."

A theatrical company playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is going through the South, and the bloodhounds are introduced in the chase of Eliza, the fugitive slave. The play does not seem to excite much animosity among the people, but the dogs are objected to. In Norfolk, Va., the feeling ran so high that the canine feature was omitted from the performance. The bloodhounds used for the purpose of trading runaway slaves were not bloodhounds, according to the assertion of several old Virginians, but were common hounds, trained to follow anything, even a wagon. They were not used for hunting, but were kept only for the purpose of trading fugitive slaves. They were harmless, so far as biting was concerned. A South Carolina man, who formerly owned a thousand negroes, declares that no genuine bloodhound was ever seen in that State.

An old Irish couple who have grown up in the mills of Lawrence, Mass., have no children, and live alone in a tiny house. They have worked together for fifty years for their home, saving up little by little until it was paid for. They are rather feeble and old, but they are full of wonder and fulgence. Their crowning ambition was to carpet the "fore room," and that has just been gratified. "An' what more can we ask?" said the wife to a visitor, pride and satisfaction shining in every line of her wrinkled face. "Now me an' Mike is ready to be waked respectable any day, an' he is as pleased with the carpet as myself; it's the two of us as is pleased together. An' every night, before we goes to bed, we just peeks in at the blissed carpet an' the table a-shin', and the picture of the Virgin over the shelf a-smilin' down on us. Ah, mum! it's rich folks we're gittin' to be, intirely!"

A purchaser of land in California always stands a chance of finding it turn out to be gold-bearing, or to possess some other valuable mineral wealth. One of these surprises has befallen Dr. E. T. Burnette, of Oakland, who bought a hill near Los Gatos, about sixty miles below San Francisco, for use as a pasture ground. It was necessary to dig, in order to deepen a well, and a large number of blocks looking like ordinary stones were taken out and thrown on one side afterward used to build a fire upon for cooking purposes, were found to be highly combustible, burning rapidly with a bluish flame. Further examination showed that they were simply solid blocks of sulphur, and that the whole hill is substantially an immense mass of this mineral. With sulphur selling at \$20 a ton, Mr. Burnette's purchase has turned out to be a great mass of treasure than many gold mines.

Where a Common School Education Should Stop.

Gen. Butler, who put more meat in his inaugural message than we are accustomed to find in a dozen such State papers put together, treated the question of free public education in the right spirit. "Our school money is diverted from the many to whom it does belong to the few whom it does not belong," is a sound remark, which applies to New York as much as to Massachusetts, and its utterance is as much needed here as there.

Because the people are so willing to expend money on free education, quacks, theorists and various interested individuals have been gradually extending the course of instruction, so that it is no longer confined to the elementary branches of study required by the few. The consequence has been an extravagant increase in the appropriations; the cost for tuition in the fancy additions, and of keeping up colleges set up in pursuance of the extension, being far greater than that for ordinary common school education. The number of teachers has been multiplied, and high-salaried professors have been employed instead of teachers at moderate pay.

Gen. Butler would do away with all such perversions of the school fund, and therefore appeals to the Massachusetts Legislature to go back to sound principles, saying: "Restrict the branches taught in the primary schools by law specifically to reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history—preferably of the United States—and require that those shall be taught upon the same system, to the same grade, in every common school of the Commonwealth. When the scholar can show by an examination that he is well grounded in the elementary English branches, then let him be admitted to a school of higher grade, where the drawing for industrial purposes shall be taught, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, the rudiments of the Latin and French languages, chemistry, physics, with natural philosophy in a rudimentary degree, and there a common school education should stop."

That is the true republican doctrine in the main. But why does not Gen. Butler stop with elementary education here? Or, if he goes further, why does he include anything more than a purely industrial training, for which there is a demand among the many, while only the few want his Latin and French and chemistry and physics? Probably he is afraid to hit a blow at the Boston Latin School, an ancient institution which is rooted in the pride of respectable Boston. If the State is to provide money for any instruction beyond that which is merely rudimentary and essential to every child, then let it lay out the extra sum, not on colleges and Latin schools, but on industrial schools, where the many can get training which they can put to actual use in earning their living. One hundred boys and girls want the practical sort of instruction where one scholar wants the classics and mathematics of the college.—New York Sun.

The Inaugural Address of the New Governor of Kansas.

The inaugural address of Governor Glick, of Kansas, was not a tame oration. Especially to the railroads and the prohibition movement did he devote his attention. Of the growing power and encroachments of the railroad monopolies he says: "Steadily have the railroads been taking the rights of the people. They have taken advantage of the necessities of business and commerce; they have, upon the flimsiest pretext, presumed to do high-handed and outrageous things; they ignored the real interests of the State, and have simply used the State and its resources to the detriment and injury of its agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests." He holds that the railroads are public highways created by the authority of the State, and asks such legislation that the rights of the people shall be protected. Of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution Governor Glick said that the policy had failed and been injurious to the cause of genuine temperance, "diverting immigration from our State, engendering strife in neighborhoods, promoting excessive litigation, loading down the dockets of the courts, making heavy cost bills to be paid by the people, inducing the clandestine use of intoxicating liquors in ante-rooms and in the homes of the people, setting a frightful example of the use of intoxicating liquors before the young, drinking in quantities, and losing to the cause of temperance good and sincere temperance people by the meddlesome interference with the habits and established customs of long standing of many good and worthy citizens, by busy-bodies whose only ambition was to magnify their own importance, instead of working for real temperance." He recommends a repeal of the Constitutional amendment, and such change in the law as will make it less offensive to the people and more effective in its operation.—Evening Chronicle.

Hole-in-the-Day, a Chippewa Indian, and son of the famous chief of that name, started out on a lecturing tour in Minnesota. His first audience yielded him \$2.50 and that ended the venture.

A man drew a crowd at Westfield, Mass., by going home with a fashionable bonnet on his head. He was winning that article on a wager.

According to a local newspaper, cattle valued at \$13,500,000 are now grazing in what was six years ago absolutely Indian country in Texas.

The State Auditor of Indiana was profane in the presence of a policeman, who immediately dragged him off to a cell.

Beecher on Punishment.

Taking up old Scriptural ideas, Mr. Beecher, in his Cooper Institute lecture, said: "God created a pair and put them into the Garden of Eden. He told them not to eat the apple. They did, and for that they were condemned. If they had been your children," said Mr. Beecher, looking over his audience, "you would have spanked them and put them to bed. According to theological dogmas, God said He would make many out of their loins. He told them He would make their descendants bad. Great heavens!" said Mr. Beecher, "they were bad enough without making them any worse."

The idea that succeeding generations were to be stained through because their ancestors ate an apple—because of crime they never committed and never thought of—Mr. Beecher ridiculed. For 10,000 years races had been "dropping like beans into the bottom of hell" for this cause. The speaker would not love a Being who could ordain such a thing as that. If this was the God he was called upon to worship he would renounce him. He repented at such a conception, made up by bad theology. But science dispelled the illusion and the awakening was to see the fresh morning dew.

Mr. Beecher said to his hearers that they did not believe in hell and the men who preached it did not. They thought they did, but they did not. Could any man believe in it and live in peace? The speaker related scenes at the fire in Brooklyn the day before. He spoke of the fear that human beings might perish in the flames and his desire to do something to save lives that might be endangered. Could he dance to the festive lute and see them in torment? Could a man look out on his fellow-beings and believe they were doomed to fire forever and yet live? No. It was not so. It was not taught wither consequences followed in the other life. Mr. Beecher believed they did. An infernal old bottomless pit was taught. There might be a state of evolution in the future life. Those who had not reached a state of perfection would go through a process to make them what they ought to be. If there was not a moral germ in the man Mr. Beecher did not believe he existed after the body died.

A California capitalist hypothecated a large block of mining stock for a loan; the stock immediately began to rise, and the person to whom it was pledged sold it. When the price fell he bought it back, clearing \$255,000 by the transaction. As soon as the real owner heard of the speculation he sued for the entire profit as belonging to him, and the Supreme Court has decided in his favor, and ordered the sum paid to him.

A girl travelled all the way from Massachusetts to Montana to marry a man whom she had never seen, but who by letter promised to wed her. She searched the Territory in vain for him.

California is not generally considered a cotton State, yet one plantation in Sonoma county this season yielded 40,000 pounds from 225 acres.

Missouri News.

—Carrollton has attained the dignity of gas.
—There is only one colored person in Dexter.
—There are only two dramshops in Reynolds county.
—Kansas City loamen expect to gather 125,000 pounds.
—Missouri is feeding a great many large herds of Illinois cattle.
—The new opera house in Hannibal will be opened on February 15.
—A Republican paper, called the Roll Call, is to be started soon at Dexter.
—Chillicothe receives a revenue of about \$7,000 annually from saloon licenses.
—One hundred and twelve marriage licenses were issued in Perry county in 1882.
—Sedalia expects to be made the center of repairs of the Gould system of railways.
—Dr. W. T. Shover, Assessor of Oregon county, received a back pension of \$3,300.
—La Grange is negotiating for a rolling mill, for the manufacture of tubular rails.
—The Macon Post Office money-order department issued \$42,180, paid \$25,780, last year.
—Carroll is the banner tobacco county. At DeWitt one acre of land yielded 2,500 pounds.
—Nevada, Vernon county, has erected 231 new buildings, at a cost of \$310,000, in the past year.
—The Lacy & Brown Tobacco Company at Montgomery City manufactures over 500,000 pounds last year.
—Mule-farming pays Wm. Witten, of Edinburg, Grundy county. He has just sold 183 mules for \$11,200.
—Mr. F. M. Marshall, living near Maryville, has 35 stands of bees that average him about 50 pounds to the stand.
—Bates county mined 1,040,000 tons of coal in 1882. The amount of capital invested in the business is \$280,000.
—Doniphan needs a flour mill. The merchants there have most of their flour shipped to them from St. Louis.
—A firm of stock buyers in Maries county have bought and shipped stock to the amount of over \$23,000 this season.
—The people of Van Buren, Carter county, are complaining because there has not been a sermon preached in that town for eight months.
—Montgomery City has a tow mill paying good prices for fax straw which would otherwise be burned by farmers after the seed is threshed.
—There are now seventy-five school districts in Adair county, all of which are well organized. With two exceptions each has a good house.